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GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editor.

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## Historical Notes upon the Stamps of Tuscany.

By JULES BOUVÉZ.

Tuscany, which was, under the reign of Leopold II, of Austria, one of the most enlightened and prosperous countries of Europe, formed the ancient Etruria and Tuscia, a region of Italy bounded by the Tyrrhenian sea on the west, the Magra on the north-west, the Appenines from the north-west to the south-east and the Fiora on the south. Conquered by the French army at the time of the revolution, Tuscany was the first power to make peace with the Republic, and, after the ephemeral kingdom of Etruria (1801 to 1808) which was created for the Parma branch of the Bourbons, it was incorporated with the French Empire.

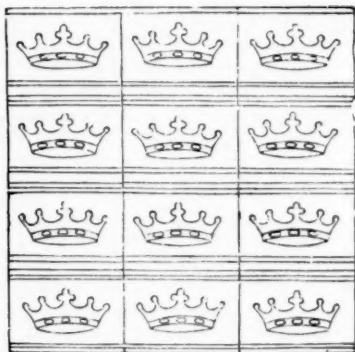
After the treaty conference which opened in Vienna in November, 1814, and was terminated June 9th, 1815, Italy, under the protection of the Emperor, was given back to its legitimate princes and divided into ten states, among which was Tuscany, which was governed, beginning in 1815, by Francois d'Este, of Austria, under the name of Francis, IV.

It was during the reign of the Grand Duke Leopold II, son of Ferdinand III and Marie Louise de Bourbon of Naples, that the Duchy of Tuscany first issued postage stamps, on July 1st, 1849. The counterfeits which were made of these stamps have rendered them interesting and, furthermore, the series of divers issues contain rare values which are, to-day, much sought after by collectors.



The first stamps of Tuscany, of the type illustrated above, were engraved and printed in color upon bluish paper and measure 19x22½

mm. The design represents a crowned lion facing to the left and resting his right paw upon a shield which has a fleur-de-lis for its device. Around the stamp, between two parallel lines, are the inscriptions: "FRANCO BOLLO" at the left; "TOSCANO" at the right; "POSTALE" at the top and the value, expressed in quattrini, soldi, or crazie, at the bottom. The value of the quattrino is a little less than three cents; that of the soldo a little more than eight cents and the crazia is fourteen cents.



The first values issued were printed on bluish paper bearing a watermark consisting of twelve crowns arranged in four horizontal rows of three as is illustrated above. These crowns are separated horizontally by five lines, the second and third being spaced wider apart than the others; they are, also, separated vertically by a single line and the top and bottom frame consists of three horizontal, and one vertical, lines. Each sheet was composed of 240 stamps, arranged in fifteen rows of sixteen stamps so that only a portion of the crown or the lines is to be found on each stamp.

The first printing comprised the following five values: 1 soldo, olive-yellow; 2 soldi, vermillion; 2 crazie, greenish-blue; 4 crazie, deep blue and 6 crazie, blue.

A second printing was made in April, 1850, the stamps appearing in May in the new shades, as follows: 1 soldo, orange-yellow; 2 soldi, pale red; 2 crazie, clear blue; 4 crazie, blue-green and 6 crazie, sapphire-blue. On September 4th, 1850, a third printing of the stamps of 2 and 4 crazie gave a dull blue shade to the 2 crazie and a greenish-blue to the 4 crazie.

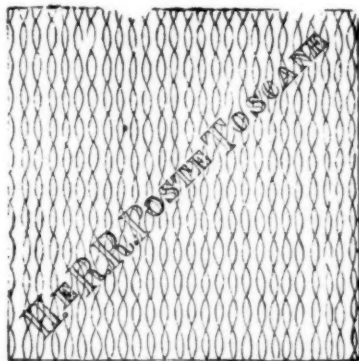
As may be seen by the foregoing, the first issue consisted of four different values comprising twelve varieties among which the most sought for are the 2 soldi, pale red; the 4 crazie, deep green and the 2 crazie, dull blue. The 6 crazie, sapphire-blue is also considered to be a rare stamp.

On July 1st, 1851, there appeared, in the same type as the preceding stamps, the 1 crazia, carmine, and the 9 crazie, brown-violet. A second printing of these two stamps was made in November, 1851, and the stamps of this printing differ from the preceding ones inasmuch as the

color of the 1 crazia is brownish-red and of the 9 crazie violet-brown. Finally the 9 crazie appeared January 1st, 1852 in dark violet.

An eighth value, the 1 quattrino, black, made its appearance September 1st, 1852 and two months later the series was completed by a stamp of the value of 60 crazie, brown-red (value one dollar approximately) which value had been deemed necessary to represent the charge on valuable pieces of mail matter.

With the exception of the 2 soldi and the 60 crazie all the other values which I have described were the object of a new printing, on January 1st, 1853, upon grayish-white paper. This series comprised the 1 quattrino, black; 1 soldo, yellow-orange; 1 crazie, carmine; 2 crazie, blue; 4 crazie, yellow-green; 6 crazie, blue; and the 9 crazie, pale violet. Only two varieties of this series exist: the 1 soldo, deep orange and the 6 crazie, slate-blue. A stamp of 2 crazie, blue-green, instead of blue, has been noted, but, according to certain philatelists, this blue-green shade is only the result of some chemical operation to which the stamp has been submitted.



A third series of the stamp of this type exists. It is that which was printed upon pelure paper watermarked with loops and the inscription "H. E. R. R. POSTE TOSCANE" reading diagonally from the lower left corner to the upper right corner, as illustrated above.

Those stamps which show a part of a letter of this watermark are the most sought after while the 1 soldo and 9 crazie are the rarest of the series, their price varying from twenty-five to forty dollars unused and from one to eight dollars used. This third series consisted of the following values: 1 quattrino, black; 1 soldo, yellow and deep yellow; 1 crazia, carmine; 1 crazia, rose; 2 crazie, blue; 4 crazie, deep green and bluish-green; 6 crazie, deep blue and clear blue; and 9 crazie, deep violet.

On April 27th, 1859, a popular uprising having taken place at Florence, the Grand Duke Leopold II, fled from his estates. A provisional government was formed and King Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed dictator. A national assembly convened at Florence on August 7th and voted, on the 16th, the fall of the house of Lorraine, and, on the 20th, for annexation to Sardinia.



Following the annexation the Tuscan postal tariff was modified and the postage upon prepaid letters was fixed at ten centesimi, while that for letters which were not prepaid was fixed at 20 centesimi.

The stamps which had been in use up to that time were suppressed and replaced, beginning January 1st, 1860, by others of the type shown above.

The new stamps were lithographed and printed by the State upon the same paper as that used for the third series as already described. They measured  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and are printed in color. Their central design is the Arms of Sardinia, consisting of the shield of the house of Savoy, a silver cross upon an azure field, surrounded by the collar of the order of the Annonciade upon the royal mantle and surmounted by the crown.

Excepting for the indication of value, which is expressed in centesimi, the inscriptions surrounding the stamp are the same as those already described for the preceding stamps. The series comprised six values, which were printed in several shades as follows:

- 1c brown-lilac; lilac-mauve; blue-violet; lilac and red-lilac
- 5c green; olive-green and yellow-green
- 10c gray-brown; black-brown and purple-brown
- 20c gray-blue; pale blue and dark blue
- 40c rose; carmine and carmine-red
- 80c pale red-brown; flesh and yellow-brown
- 3l ochre

The stamps of Tuscany have been twice reprinted. First, in 1864, upon white, unwatermarked paper. This series comprises the following values: 2 soldi, brick red; 1 quattrino, black; 1 soldo, deep orange; 1 soldo, pale orange; 1 crazia, red; 1 crazia, brown-red; 2 crazie, green; 4 crazie, green; 6 crazie, pale blue; 6 crazie, dark blue; 6 crazie, gray; 9 crazie, brown-violet and 2 soldi, black, series of 1854.

The second reprinting was done in 1866 upon bluish pelure paper with the crown watermark which had been used for the first series. This reprinting was confined to two values: the 2 soldi, red and the 60 crazie, dark red. The impression of both values is defective and, in the 60 crazie, the word "crazie" measures  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mm. instead of but 9 mm.

The 3 lire, with the Arms of Sardinia, was also reprinted in 1866 in orange upon a thick, white paper with the crown watermark and, like the other two reprints of this date, the impression is defective, this being especially noticeable in the shade-lines of the Arms.

The reasons which make the two soldi and 60 crazie stamps of the first issue so rare are, in the first place, their very limited employment, then, too, they were not included in the series which was printed in November, 1851, nor in the second series of January 1st, 1853, which was printed upon white paper instead of blue.

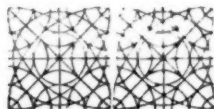
To give an idea of the late fluctuations in the prices of these stamps, if only to satisfy curiosity, the following are the actual prices for which they were sold in Europe.

France.—The 2 soldi : 500 francs, unused ; 160 francs, used.					
"	"	60 crazie :		325	" "
Germany.—	"	2 soldi :	475	" "	218 " "
"	"	60 crazie :	860	" "	410 " "
Belgium. —	"	2 soldi :		215	" "
"	"	60 crazie :		200	" "

As may be easily understood, the rarity of these two stamps has tempted counterfeiters. We find, then, very dangerous counterfeits of them; as well as of other Tuscan stamps, printed upon old paper with imitations of the watermarks already described, but these watermarks are very hard to see. We must say, however, that some counterfeits exist which are much more dangerous as they are printed upon a plainly watermarked paper. It is, then, important in order to easily distinguish the original stamps from the counterfeits, to bear in mind the following points: If we except the inscription in the lower label the design is the same for all values of the series. In the genuine stamps the words "FRANCO BOLLO" always measure  $16\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and the word "TOSCANO" 12 mm. There are three lines of shading on the lion's back and the outer frame-line at the bottom of the stamp is always cut at the right and left of the corner blocks containing the numerals of value. This last peculiarity is, also, sometimes found in the counterfeits.

In the counterfeits all the lines of the watermark surrounding the crown are  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. in thickness while, in the genuine stamps, the same lines are only  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. thick.

The 60 crazie has also been made from the 9 crazie of the first series by skillfully scratching out the figure "9" and replacing it by the figures "60." This falsification may be discovered, first by the thinness of the paper where the figures have been altered and, also, by the word "CRAZIE," which is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm. long instead of but 9 mm. This difference is due to the fact that the letters of the word are spaced further apart in the 9 crazie than in the 60 crazie because of the addition of a single figure to the value of the latter stamp. Finally, the 60 crazie has also been counterfeited by placing its inscription upon the genuine stamp of 1 crazie, but this counterfeit may be recognized by the false inscription, which is very much less clear and distinct than in the genuine stamp.



## The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes.

BY VICTOR M. BERTHOLD.

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[Continued from page 289.]

### THIRD ISSUE: 1861.

In the report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year 1861, it is stated that the three, six and ten cent dies would be changed, and the new ones were issued August 15th, 1861. They remained in use till September, 1864. Another important change was the abolishing of the former ten cents, or California rate, which took place shortly after July 1st, 1863.

In addition to these new dies, the Post Office introduced the following new denominations: i.e. 12, 20, 24 and 40 cents. These latter appear on large sized envelopes, known to the cataloguers as Knives 14—Size 7 "Official," 19—Size 8, "Extra Official," and 20—Size 8, "Extra Official." The 1861 report says that the large envelopes were intended for the purpose of mailing large packages and for foreign correspondence. The total issue amounted to 20,000.

### THREE CENTS, ROSE.

HEAD OF WASHINGTON FACING TO LEFT. INSCRIPTION IN OUTLINE, BLOCK LETTERS. "UNITED STATES" ABOVE: "THREE CENTS" BELOW, SEPARATED ON EACH SIDE BY A SMALL CIRCLE CONTAINING A COLORLESS NUMERAL OF VALUE.

The die is an oval measuring in

Die A:—23 mm. or less in width.

Die B:—23½ mm. or more in width.

Die A includes varieties 1 to 7.

Die B includes varieties 8 to 17.

As in former issues, the engraver has presented the collector with various heads which differ in the arrangement of the hair but, as in addition to these minor details the lettering of the various dies is a far more essential feature, it has not been thought necessary to reproduce the heads.

To find the main varieties the following system, based on line prolongation, has been adopted:

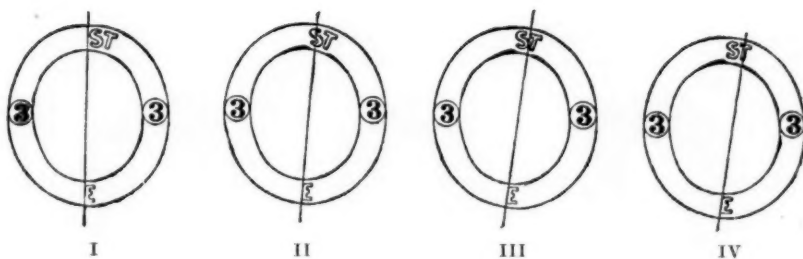
Draw a straight line along the outer vertical stroke of the final "E" of "THREE" and note its position with regard to letters "D," "S" and "T" of "UNITED STATES." This establishes four main groups or classes.

Class I.—The line runs to the left of "S" of STATES.

Class II.—The line passes through "S".

Class III.—The line touches the upper bar of "T" to left.

Class IV.—The line runs through centre of "T" or beyond it.



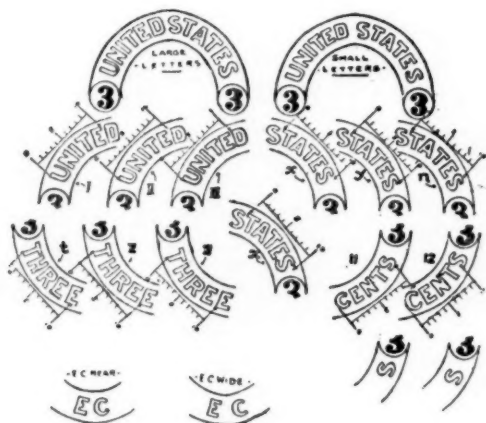
The varieties of this die are, furthermore, plainly differentiated by the size of the letters used for the inscription. There are three sizes :— very tall letters, medium size, and decidedly small letters.

Even a cursory observation reveals various shapes of the letter "C" of "CENTS," and "D" of "UNITED." Likewise, the spacing between the words and the distance from the words to the circles containing the numerals of value vary considerably.

Formerly the existence of a broken circle at the side was chronicled as one of the most noteworthy varieties, but this feature is of little value. The philatelist may, however, be interested to hear the opinion of Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert : "We have concluded that only two varieties are worthy of a place in our list— The others, though existing, are too minute to interest the average collector."

The above statement only proves that Horace is right when he assures us "*Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.*" Now and then the best experts are asleep ! In the writer's opinion all the varieties of the three cents rose cannot fail to interest the collector, and no two can be singled out as being of more or less importance.

By using a 10 mm. unit distance measurement, we detect numerous other varieties, of which some are shown in the subjoined diagram.



We are now prepared to study the several varieties of Dies A and B.



## DIE A.

## CLASS II.



**Variety 1:**—Elongated "C" without dot in centre. The lettering is large. Wide, open "U." "NITE" widely spaced, especially "TE." "ED" near. "U" far from "3." "DS" near. "S" of "STATES" near "3." "T" of "THREE" far from "3." "HR" wide. "RE" wide at top. "NT" wide at base. "S" large far from "3." Uncommon on white, very rare on buff.

**Variety 2:**—Open, short "U." Large, wide open "C." Small lettering. Wide, open "U." and far from "3." "NITE" widely spaced. "TAT" well spaced at top. "S" near "3." "T" of "THREE" near "3." "EC" wide. "C" of "CENTS" is tall, well rounded, and its ends are far apart. "S" of "CENTS" far from "3." Found on white paper only, quite rare.

## CLASS III.

**Variety 3:**—Smallest letters; "S" of "CENTS" not so near as in Var. 4. "U" very small, contracted at top, and far from "3." "UNITE" evenly spaced; "ED" wide at top and "D" in an almost vertical position. "DS" wide. "TA" of "STATES" wide at top. "T" of "THREE" near "3." "EC" wide. "C" small and wide open. "C" far from "E." "TS" close at top. Common on both papers.



**Variety 4:**—Similar to variety 3. "S" of "STATES" nearer circle. The lettering of this variety is like that of Variety 3, but "U" of "UNITED" is nearer "3" and "S" of "CENTS" close to "3." Note also that the top stroke of the "T" of "THREE" is shorter on the left than on the right. Found only on buff, but quite common.



## CLASS IV.

Variety 5 :—"U" very near circle. Rather small letters. Space between bars of "U" narrow. "NI" wide at top. "DS" near. Final "S" of "STATES" near "3." "T" of "THREE" very far from "3." "C" small, open and end poorly rounded. "EC" wide. "S" of "CENTS" far from "3." Perhaps the rarest of all the varieties.

Variety 6 :—"C" large, well formed, and not very near "E." Similar to Variety 5. "U" further from "3," more open, and larger than in Variety 5. "C" well rounded and large. "S" of "STATES" large.



Variety 7 :—Elongated "C" with dot in centre. Large lettering. "U" nearly horizontal and near "3." This variety has several characteristic features. 1st :—"TS" of "CENTS" is very widely spaced at base; 2nd :—"C" of "CENTS" is tall, straight and oval shaped. 3rd :—The left cross stroke of "T" of "THREE" is very short, and the letter is out of proportion to those of the rest of the inscription. "EE" of "THREE" widely spaced. "D" is large and slants decidedly to the left. "DS" close. Final "S" of "STATES" near "3." "EC" wide. "S" of "CENTS" far from "3."

## DIE B.

Excepting; perhaps numbers 9 and 14, the lettering of the varieties of this class is generally large.

## CLASS I.



Variety 8 :—Widest space between "S" of "CENTS" and circle. "U" narrow and tall, and in a nearly horizontal position; first bar much thicker than the second. "D" of "UNITED" well rounded at top. "DS" near. "S"

in vertical position. Wide distance at base of letters "TE" of "STATES," "ES" close, and "S" near "3." "T" of "THREE" has a long crossbar and is far from "3." "HR" widely spaced, but "R" and "E," as well as "T" and "S" almost touch at top. "EC" near. "C" of "CENTS" is large, oval and open.

## CLASS II.



Variety 9:—Circular "C." Smallest lettering in Die B, "U" near circle. "U" small, short and near "3." "TE" almost joined at top. "DS" close. "STATES" spaced closely, and final "S" far from "3." "T" of "THREE" slender and far from "3." "HR" wide. "EC" near. "C" of "CENTS" small, almost circular, and its end-curves close together. "S" far from "3." There is often a white dot over the centre of "R" of "THREE."

Variety 10:—"U" nearly touches circle. Medium large lettering. "U" very close to "3;" it is long and wide open. "NIT" widely spaced. "DS" wide at top. "T" of "THREE" far from "3." "RE" widely spaced. "EC" near. "C" of "CENTS" round with a wide space between the end-curves. Wide space between "C" and "E." "S" far from "3." "ENTS" appear smaller than the other letters.



Variety 11:—"EC" very wide; "U" rather small. Large lettering. "U" narrow and far from "3." "D" of "UNITED" large and rounded, and "ED" close. "DS" close. Note in "STATES" wide space between "T" and "E." "ES" close at base. "S" far from "3." "T" of "THREE" near "3." "HRE" well spaced. "C" of "CENTS" round; top curve, short. "S" near "3."

Variety 12:—"U" far from circle. Large, round "C" close to "E." Large lettering. Second bar of "U" thinner than first. "UNIT" closely spaced; "ED" wide at top. "DS" near. "ST" of "STATES" close. The entire word "STATES" is very closely spaced. "S" far from "3." "T" of "THREE" near "3." Note that "RE" are close at top. "EE" close. "N" is unusually broad. "TS" almost touch. "S" far from "3."

Variety 13:—There is generally a dot under right circle. Large lettering. "U" near "3." "UNITED" closely spaced. "DS" near. "STATES" is also closely spaced. "S" near "3." "T" of "THREE" short and near "3," and "TH" wide at base. "REE" well spaced. "EC" near. "C" of "CENTS" elongated, tipped to the left, and its end curves wide apart. "CE" well spaced, but "ENTS" close. "S" near "3." There is frequently a dot after "S" of "CENTS." Found on buff only.

## CLASS III.



Variety 14:—"U" very far from circle. Small letters. "U" of "UNITED" small and contracted. "UNITED" is closely spaced, but "ED" is wide at top. "DS" near. Excepting "ST" the rest of "STATES" is also closely spaced. "S" near "3." "T" of "THREE" close to "3." "TH" near. "HREE" well spaced. "C" of "CENTS" is small and its curves short. "S" far from "3."

## CLASS IV.



Variety 15:—"S" of "STATES" very far from circle. "U" near circle. "UNI" close. "T" has a long top stroke and "TED" wide at top. "DS" near. "S" large; "AT" spaced, and base of "E" short. "T" of "THREE" small and

near "3." "TH" wide. "RE" close at top, "EC" near. "C" of "CENTS" is tall and its end-curves wide apart. "CE" wide. "S" near "3."

Variety 16 :—Largest "C." "RE" and "TS" joined. Large lettering. This variety has a wide color margin both above the upper inscription and below the lower one. "UNITED" close. "DS" near. "STATES" close. "S" close to "3." "T" near "3." "RE" nearly joined at top. "EC" near. "C" large, broad and the lower curve considerably longer than the upper one. "CE" close. "TS" touch at top. "S" far from "3."

Variety 17 :—Large square "D." "C" far from "E." "U" is close to "3." "U" contracted. "UNITED" close and "TE" touch at top. Note that "D" is nearly square. "DS" near. "STATES" close. "T" near "3." "HR" well spaced. "C" rather small and far from "E." "NTS" close; "TS" touch. "S" near.

The subjoined tables are added merely to aid the collector in recognizing the different varieties :

#### LETTERING.

Very small :—Varieties 3, 4.

Medium :— Varieties 5, 6, 9, 14.

Large :— Varieties 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17.

Very large :—Varieties 1, 12, 16.

#### DISTANCE FROM "U" TO LEFT CIRCLE.

1) Close :— Varieties 5, 10.

2) Medium :—Varieties 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17.

3) Far :— Varieties 1, 2, 3, 12, 14.

Varieties 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 17 are found on Knife 2 only.

#### SIX CENTS, Rose.

The design of the SIX CENTS is very similar to the last one, but the numerals at sides are in ovals. The lettering is also in outline block capitals. No varieties of this die exist.

In the beginning of the year 1861, Nesbitt produced new dies of the 12, 20, 24 and 40 cents values, and later, in August, the 10 cents. No varieties of these dies exist. The design consists of an horizontal oval,  $27\frac{1}{2} \times 25$  mm. showing the bust of Washington in an upright, colored oval, surrounded by a broad, colorless band  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide, inscribed in colored block capitals, with the value above and "U. S. POSTAGE" below. At each side is a circle with colored numerals. The ornaments above and below the circles consist of branches with seven leaves each.

With the exception of the Ten Cents, the new stamps are bi-colored : i.e.

12 cents :	brown and red.
20 "	blue and red.
24 "	green and red.
40 "	black and red.

## Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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[Continued from page 296.]

### MONTENEGRO.

1893.

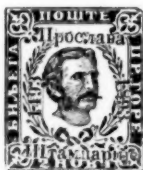


Fig. 670.

Two errors are shown in the surcharge applied to these stamps (Fig. 670).

Variety A :—With the date "1494" instead of "1493." This is found on the following values : 2n. yellow ; 3n. green and 5n. red.

Variety B :—With the date "1495" instead of "1493." This is found on the following values : 2n. yellow ; 3n. green ; 5n. red ; 7n. lilac-rose ; 10n. blue and 25n. violet-brown, all with the black surcharge, and the 10n. blue and 15n. bistre-brown with the red surcharge.

### NATAL.

1869.

#### Postage.

There are three types of this surcharge which differ from each other in the size of the letters.

Variety A :—"POSTAGE" measures  $12\frac{3}{4}$  mm. in length (Fig. 671.)

Variety B :—" " "  $13\frac{3}{4}$  " "

Variety C :—" " "  $14\frac{1}{2}$  to  $15\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in length.

1877-79.



Fig. 672.

An error of this surcharge is known in which the "S" of

"POSTAGE" has been omitted so that the word reads "POTAGE." It is found on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ p. on 1p. yellow and the 1p. on 6p. rose.

1889.



Fig. 673.

Two errors of this surcharge are known, as follows.

Variety A:—"PENGE" for "PENCE."

Variety B:—"PENN" for "PENCE."

1895.



Fig. 674.

Several errors of this surcharge are known, as follows.

Variety A:—"EALF" for "HALF"

Variety B:—"PENNV" for "PENNY"

Variety C:—Fancy "p" in "POSTAGE"

Variety D:—"T" in " "

Variety E:—"A" in " "

Variety F:—"T" and "A" in "POSTAGE"

Variety G:—"P" and "T" in " "

Variety H:—"P" and "A" in " "

Variety I:—"P," "T" and "A" in "POSTAGE."

#### NETHERLANDS.

1867.



Fig. 675.

There are two types of the numerals of value for each value of this series. The main difference in the types is in the thickness of the lines composing the numerals, those of the second type being noticeably heavier than is the case with the first type.

## POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.



Fig. 676.

There are four types of the stamps of the design shown in Fig. 676. A detailed description of each of them will be found under Curacao (Vol. XVII, pp. 126-127) and Dutch Indies (Vol. XVII, p. 171).

## NEW REPUBLIC.

1887.



Fig. 677.

The following values of this type are known with the Arms omitted : 3d., 6d., 2s., 10s., and £1. 10s.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

1850.



Fig. 678.

1d. red. Plate 1 :—The principal characteristics of this plate are : There are no clouds in the sky ; the hill is shaded and the houses upon it are joined together in an unbroken row and all the lines are fine and clear.



Fig. 679.



1d. red. Plate 1 retouched :—In this plate there are clouds in the sky; the hill is shaded; the houses are separated and the lines are coarse and heavy. There are two noteworthy varieties on the plate, as follows:

Variety A :—The hill is unshaded. This is No. 8 on the plate.

Variety B :—There are no clouds. This is No. 15 on the plate.



Fig. 680.

2d. blue. Plate I :—This plate is easily recognized by the background of the spandrels, which is composed of vertical lines. There are two principal varieties on the plate, as follows:

Variety A :—The background is formed of wavy lines crossing each other obliquely, instead of straight, vertical lines crossing the wavy lines. It is No. 19 on the plate.

Variety B :—In the upper right corner the lines cross each other at an angle of about 45°. This is No. 20 on the plate.

#### PLATE I. RETOUCHEE.

Only the lower row of the stamps was retouched and on these there is a double line above "TWO PENCE" and below "POSTAGE."

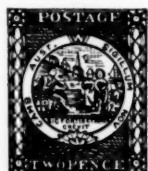


Fig. 681.

2d. blue. Plate II :—The background of the spandrels is composed of horizontal lines; there is a dot in each of the corner stars; the bale is divided by four double lines and dated "17-88" in the two lower portions. The following varieties exist:

Variety A :—With the word "CREVIT" omitted. No. 13 on the plate.

Variety B :—With the pick and shovel omitted. No. 10 on the plate.

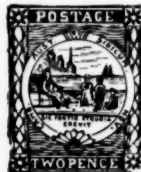


Fig. 682.

2d. blue. Plate III :—The bale is not dated ; there are no dots in the corner stars and, excepting for Nos. 7, 10 and 12, the bale is divided by single lines. The following variety is known :

Variety A :—The fan has six segments instead of seven. This is No. 20 on the plate.



Fig. 683.

2d. blue. Plate III, First retouch :—The bale is divided by double lines and there is a small circle in the centre of each of the corner stars. There are varieties as follows :

Variety A :—The fan has six segments instead of seven. It is No. 20 on the plate.

Variety B :—There are no clouds in the sky. This variety is No. 22 on the plate.



Fig. 684.

2d. blue. Plate III, Second retouch :—There is a pearl at the base of the fan instead of the usual scalloped ornament. The following varieties are known :

Variety A :—There are six segments in the fan instead of seven. This is No. 20 on the plate.

Variety B :—The pick and shovel are omitted. This is No. 17 on the plate.



Fig. 685.

3d. green :—In the normal type of this stamp the man who is seated upon the bale holds a whip in his right hand and resting against his right shoulder. In numbers 18 and 19 on the plate this whip is omitted.

1851-53.



Fig. 686.



Fig. 687.

1d. red. The following are the principal varieties of this stamp (Fig. 686).

Variety A :—There is no foliated ornament at the right of the word "SOUTH" in the upper label. Nos 7 and 21 on the plate are of this variety.

Variety B :—There are two foliated ornaments at the right of the word "SOUTH." This variety is No. 15 on the plate.

Variety C :—The word "WALES," at the right of the stamp, lacks the final "S" reading "WALE." This is No. 9 on the plate.

2d. blue. Plate I :—The background is formed of straight and wavy vertical lines.

2d. blue. Plate I retouched :—This may be distinguished from the preceding by the background, which is formed of straight lines, crossed horizontally and vertically. There is also a little curl in front of the ear which has the appearance of a hole in the face. Both of these stamps are of the type of figure 686.

2d. blue. Plate II :—This plate may be easily differentiated from its predecessors by the fact that the usual corner ornaments are replaced by six-rayed stars. It is of the type of figure 687 and there is but one noteworthy variety on the plate.

Variety A :—"WAEES" instead of "WALES." This is No. 23 on the plate.

3d. green :—This stamp of the type of figure 686, has but one variety, as follows :

Variety A :—"WACES" instead of "WALES." It is No. 37 on the plate.

6d. brown. Plate I :—The lines of the background are very fine and clear. It is of the type of figure 686.

Variety A :—"WALLS" instead of "WALES." This is No. 8 on the plate.

6d. brown. Plate I, retouched :—The lines of the background are very coarse and heavy.

8d. yellow :—This stamp, of the type of figure 686, has but one variety, as follows :

Variety A :—There are no foliated ornaments at the right of the word "SOUTH." The variety is No. 21 on the plate.

1897-99.



Fig. 688.



Fig. 689.

1d. rose, Die I :—The first pearl in the crown, at the left, is merged into the arch so that it appears flattened at that side; the shading under the fleur-de-lis is indistinct and the "S" of "WALES" is open.

1d. rose, Die II :—The first pearl in the crown is circular; the vertical shading under the fleur-de-lis is clear and the "S" of "WALES" is not so open as in Die I.

2½d. deep purple, Die I :—There are twelve radiating lines in the star on the Queen's breast.

2½d. deep purple, Die II :—There are sixteen radiating lines in the star on the Queen's breast and the eye is nearly full of color.

## NEW ZEALAND.

1898-1900.



Fig. 690.



Fig. 691.



Fig. 692.



Fig. 693.



Fig. 694.

1898. ½d. lilac-gray :—The stamp measures 28 x 22 mm.; there are two parallel colored lines which separate the background from the label inscribed "NEW ZEALAND," these lines are joined by a curve at each end which comes flush against the middle ball of the ornaments which form the frame of the ends of the label above. On the left side of the stamp the lower portion of the end-frame of the upper label touches the point of the foliate ornament to the left of "POSTAGE." Below the lower label are five horizontal shade lines three of which extend from the corner ornaments to the ornament just below the centre of the label, the lowest of these three lines curves down at its outer end and meets the ends of two lower lines, which are very short (Fig. 691).

1900. ½d. green:—Size  $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The two parallel lines below "NEW ZEALAND" are joined by a straight line at the right and by one with only a slight curve at left. They project *over* the middle ball of the ornaments at the ends, this being especially noticeable at the left. There is a space of half a millimetre between the point of the foliate ornament to the left of "POSTAGE" and the lowest ball of the ornament above it. There are but four shade lines below the lower label, two long and two short ones, the latter being simply broken off abruptly without any attempt being made to finish off the broken ends.

There are, of course, many other differences between these two half-penny stamps but, as the color alone will always serve to distinguish them, I think that I have already pointed out enough to show that they are from separate and distinct plates.

1898. 2d. rose-brown:—Size  $19 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The small ball above the "S" of "POSTAGE" has a very small, colored dot upon each side and the ornament at each side of the tablet containing the numeral of value is composed of four radiating segments which are rather widely separated at their outer ends. (Fig. 692.)

1900. 2d. red-violet:—Size  $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Either the size or the color is enough to differentiate this stamp from its predecessor, but I will add that, besides other minor differences, there are no dots at the sides of the ball above the "S" of "POSTAGE," and the outer ends of the segments of the fan-like ornaments at either side of the tablet containing the numeral of value are drawn together, so that some of them touch each other. (Fig. 693.)

1898. 2½d. blue:—There are two types of this stamp differing only in the spelling of the name of the lake which is depicted upon the stamp. The first type had the name incorrectly spelled "WAKITIPU" (Fig. 690) and was soon followed by the type with the corrected spelling, "WAKATIPU" (Fig. 694).



## Some Stamp Designs.

By C. A. HOWES.

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(Continued from page 281.)

As we have told something of the language, and the characters used in writing it, under China and Korea, we cannot omit a few remarks on this subject under Japan. We have already stated that Buddhist priests from Korea brought in a flood of Chinese civilization about the middle of the sixth century of our era; but for at least two centuries before that time a knowledge of Chinese letters, writing and ethics had drifted into southwestern Japan from Korea by means of craftsmen, teachers and men of learning who had crossed the Tsushima straits. Of course the Chinese characters were adopted by the Japanese in their educational awakening, for they had no system of writing of their own. But just as in the case of Korea, much difficulty was experienced in using the ideographs for the simple reason that the languages were totally dissimilar; the Chinese is monosyllabic and uninflected while the Japanese, like the Korean, is polysyllabic and highly inflected—in fact in structure, though not in vocabulary, the two languages closely resemble each other. The result was similar in both instances—a syllabary was formed to represent the terminations and particles necessary to add to the Chinese characters, which stood simply for the “root” or “stem”, so that an intelligible reading of the text was possible to those whose attainments did not permit of their reading a composition in purely Chinese style. Two forms of syllabary are in use under the general name of *kana*, a contraction of *karina*, meaning “borrowed names” because they are modifications of Chinese characters retaining their names but not their meanings.

The development of the *kana* was doubtless due to the fact that, originally, pure Japanese was written by means of the Chinese characters used phonetically without regard to their meaning, certain ideographs being associated with definite sounds. But this was too cumbrous, the long polysyllabic Japanese words naturally causing a writer to abbreviate the complicated characters as much as possible. The resulting syllabary probably came about gradually, though the *hiragana* (i.e. plain *kana*) is popularly supposed to be the invention of a noted Buddhist saint named Kobo Daishi, about A.D. 835. It is abbreviated from the cursive or written Chinese characters and is the syllabary, called *Katakana* (i.e. side *kana*, because the symbols are parts or sides of the square or book form of characters), was formed from the ideographs most commonly employed and is popularly attributed to a worthy named Kibi-no-Mabi, about the middle of the eighth century of our era. This syllabary really looks more like an “invented” one than the *hiragana*, its syllables having but one constant form while the *hiragana* has a number of variants for most of its syllables. The *katakana* was formerly used almost exclusively for writing proper names and foreign words, but it is now coming into more general use in replacing the *hiragana* characters, at least in printing; and there is no reason why it should not do so as it is simpler in form and conforms more nearly to the general appearance of the ideographs than

the cursive hiragana. We will have occasion to return to the katakana later.

To sum up, then, we find modern Japanese text presented to us in a mixture of Chinese ideographs and kana characters of one kind or the other, the former being used for the chief ideas, such as nouns and the stems of verbs, while the kana serves to interpolate particles and terminations. The inscriptions on the stamps being merely "labels" and not sentences do not, of course, require any kana characters to accompany the ideographs. But when we note that these ideographs are commonly written and even printed in every sort of style—from the standard "square" or "book" form to the most sketchy cursive hand,—that most hiragana characters have several alternative forms, that there is no method of indicating capitals and generally but little punctuation, that all the words are usually run together on a page without any mark to show where one leaves off and another begins, we can certainly agree that the result is a most complicated and uncertain system of writing a language. In fact St. Francis Xavier declared it to be evidently "the invention of a conciliabule of the demons to harass the faithful."

But this is not all; when one is reading a text he finds that there may be two or three pronunciations for the same ideograph, a relic of the days of its introduction when the Buddhist priests came from different localities and taught different dialects in consequence. Then again this same character may have its meaning translated into a purely Japanese word, and the reader must know by the context or his familiarity with the language which pronunciation or reading is demanded. Sometimes the same character has several Japanese renderings and in some cases the same Japanese word may be written with several different characters. Besides this, foreign names are often written with ideographs whose sound only is used without reference to their meaning; but the most curious result of the introduction of modern science into Japan has been that the Japanese have fallen back on the Chinese ideographs for the expression of their new terms, just as we ourselves have had recourse to Latin and Greek. Next euphony interferes and requires perhaps the dropping of a syllable here or a change in pronunciation there to avoid a hiatus. But it is useless to tire the reader further, "for pure complexity of cussedness it is hard to beat," expresses the whole thing in a nutshell.

Now let us turn to the inscriptions on the stamps, after this somewhat lengthy introduction. The first issue of 1871 bore nothing but the values, expressed in Chinese characters with which we are quite familiar. At the top we find the character 錢 which, as in China, stands for "cash" collectively or "money". Below this are the numerals with the character 文 at the bottom, showing us that the value was in *cash* pieces. But the Japanese names of these characters and numerals are naturally quite different from the Chinese. The first one, our old friend *ch'ien* in Chinese, was formerly called *zeni* in Japanese, and the last one, *wén* in Chinese was known as *mon* or *mo*. The numerals, which are used by the Japanese in the same manner as by the Chinese, are named as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>han</i>	6	<i>roku</i>
1	<i>ichi</i>	7	<i>shichi</i>
2	<i>ni</i>	8	<i>hachi</i>
3	<i>san</i>	9	<i>ku</i>
4	<i>shi</i>	10	<i>ju</i>
5	<i>go</i>	100	<i>hiaku</i>

The inscriptions, therefore, read; on the 48 cash stamp, *zeni shi-ju-hachi*



*mon*; on the 100 cash stamp, *zeni hiaku mon*; on the 200 cash stamp, *zeni ni-hiaku mon*; and on the 500 cash stamp, *zeni go-hiaku mon*.

With regard to this money it must be explained that at the time these first stamps were issued, the common money of Japan was in cash pieces patterned after the same coins of China, and like them pierced with a hole for stringing or impaling on pins or skewers in shops or at toll gates. The inscriptions were in Chinese characters and usually read *tsu bo* ("current value") together with the name of the period during which they were coined. The *mon* were round cast iron coins, rusty and often chipped and cracked. Their value was very small, nominally one hundred to a cent, so that the 500 cash stamp was but five cents in face value.

But the Government, in its march of progress, was already at work upon the currency system and the new coinage regulations of 1871 established the money table as we now know it:—

10 *rin* (厘) = 1 *sen* (錢) or cent

10 *sen* = 1 *yen* (圓) or dollar

The yen was made the equivalent of the Mexican dollar, then circulating extensively in the Far East, and the oval brass coins in common use, called *tempo* from the period (1830-1844) during which they were coined, were accepted as cents. These were worth about 100 cash, and whether by accident or design the new cent value was called a *sen* (Chinese *ch'ien*), which would be the nominal equivalent of 100 cash according to Chinese reckoning. The old *tempo* and *mon* are now seldom met with.

New stamps naturally followed this change in the currency, the old values being translated into the new, and these appeared in February, 1872. They were like the first issue except in the inscriptions, which now read: *han sen* or ½ cent, *issen* (for *ichi sen*) or 1 cent, *ni sen* or 2 cents, and *go sen* or 5 cents. With the second design issued in July, 1872, we have more elaborate inscriptions, both Japanese and English. The centre of the stamp contains four characters 郵便切手 which now appear on all issues up to the new designs of 1876. These characters are read *yubin kitte* (the last word an euphonic change for *kiri-te*) meaning "postage stamp". The character *yū* we found under China meaning "post", but the second character *bin* is new to us and means "convenience" or "opportunity"; the two together signify the postal service. The last two characters, read *kitte*, were formerly used to designate a ticket sold by a merchant which allowed the holder to draw on him for goods to the amount written on it, in other words a sort of credit slip. The use of the term for a postage stamp was quite apropos. There is nothing further to add about the inscriptions on these stamps except the compound values, *ju-ni* for 12, *ju-go* for 15, *ni-ju* for 20, *san-ju* for 30, and *shi-go ju* for 45.

In 1874, however, a system of plate numbering akin to the English plate numbers was adopted for the stamps then in use. Like the English system the plate number was engraved on the stamp, but unlike it the notation was not in numbers but in the characters of the *katakana* syllabary already described. The syllabary contains forty-eight characters but only twenty-three of them were used, the value having the highest being the 2 *sen* yellow. This syllabary is often used for notation in this manner just as we use the letters of our own alphabet. The characters employed, with their names, will be found below:—

イ	ロ	ハ	ニ	ホ	ヘ	ト	チ	リ	ヌ	ル	ヲ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
i	ro	ha	ni	ho	he	to	chi	ri	nu	ru	wo
ワ	カ	ヨ	タ	レ	ソ	ツ	子	ナ	ラ	ム	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
wa	ka	yo	ta	re	so	tsu	ne	na	ra	mu	

With the new designs of the 1876 set of stamps a new inscription was employed which has been in use ever since. This consists of seven characters 大日本帝國郵便 read *Dai Nippon Teikoku Yubin* and meaning "Great Japanese Empire Postal Service." Nothing further occurs on the regular stamps for inscriptions except the introduction of the characters for *rin* and *yen*, which will be found in the money table, and the new values of *ni-ju-go* and *go-ju sen*, or twenty five and fifty cents.

We now come to the commemorative stamps which bear inscriptions appropriate to their subjects. The silver wedding stamps of 1894 have a legend in the ancient or seal style of character over the chrysanthemum which reads *Dai Kon Ni-ju-go Nen Shukuten*, in English "Great Marriage 25 years Celebration, though "great" may be translated as "imperial" as used in this connection.

On the war memorial stamps there is no explanatory legend, but curiously enough the 2 sen stamps do not bear the customary stamp inscription but one which reads (toward the left of course), *Nippon Teikoku* on the right side, and *Yubin Kite* on the left side—"Japanese Empire" and "Postage Stamp."

The stamp commemorating the Prince Imperial's wedding has the usual postal inscription in seal characters reading down the left side of the oval, while down the right side, in similar characters, is the legend *Togu go Kongi Shukuten*, the "Heir Apparents' honorable Marriage Ceremony Celebration." The term *Togu*, applied to the Crown Prince, means literally "Eastern Palace," a term of oriental vagueness and politeness on a par with the "Honorable Gate" signification of *Mikado*.

The legend on the new commemorative stamp for use in Korea is again in the picturesque seal characters and reads: *Ni Kan Tsushin Gyomu Goao Kinen*, in English "To Commemorate the Union of the Communication Business of Japan and Korea," that is, the amalgamation of the postal and telegraph systems of the two countries, as already explained. *Ni* stands for *Ni-hon* or *Nippon*, i. e. Japan, and *Kan* stands for *Kan goku* or the "Han Country," the present official name of Korea.

Before leaving this interesting group of countries it is only necessary to add that the surcharge on the Japanese stamps for use in China is in

characters used phonetically without regard to their meaning, 那支 pronounced *Shi-na*, The surcharge on the stamps used in Korea is the proper one both as regards the meaning of the characters and their pronunciation,

鮮朝 *Cho-sen*. Both of these names read backward as printed on the stamps.

## Chalk-surfaced Paper for Great Britain and its Colonies.

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We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*: "In 1901, New South Wales introduced a new kind of paper for printing its postage stamps. It is known to stamp collectors as 'chalk-surfaced' or 'chalky' paper, and stamps printed on it have a much finer appearance. But hitherto its use has been limited to the stamps of New South Wales and certain others printed at the Government Printing Office at Sydney (notably the Australian Commonwealth Postage Due series). The Crown Agents have now adopted it for the stamps of the Crown Colonies.

"Stamps printed on the Crown C.C. or Crown C.A. paper can be cleaned, if the stamps are printed in any other color than lilac and green and if the cancellation is not of specially prepared ink. It consequently follows that all stamps intended for revenue as well as postal use—that is to say, all which are likely to have a pen cancellation—must be printed wholly or partly in green or lilac. This gives the stamps a very similar appearance and renders them less easy to distinguish. The Postal Union recommendation that  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps should be green, 1d. stamps red, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, blue, can also be only partially carried out, these colors being limited to the name and value of the stamps in the case of several colonies. There is, therefore, a choice of two evils in connection with the present paper; either there must be a risk of cleaning or the stamps must all be similar in color. The disadvantages of this latter system are considerable and when it was tried in England in 1884, it led to many mistakes and was quickly abandoned.

"The chalk-surfaced paper is, however, practically uncleanable, and has the additional advantage that stamps printed on it have a much finer appearance. The disadvantages are that it is a little more expensive and that it is unsuitable for printing line-engraved stamps, such as those of the Falkland and Turks Islands.

"There is thus a delightful prospect in store for the stamp collector! The Crown Agents will have to keep both stocks of multiple Crown C. A. paper in stock, unless they obtain new plates for printing the Falkland Islands and other similar stamps. What if the two stocks should get mixed? Or first printings can be on the old paper and later, printings on the new!

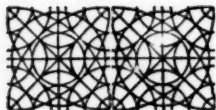
"We should be inclined to think that the new paper will at first only be brought into use for those colonies which specially ask for it, and these are likely to be the 'Postage and Revenue colonies.' The first stamps on the new paper are to hand from Sierra Leone, but rumor states that the change has also been made in Southern Nigeria, Northern Nigeria and Hong Kong. As regards the latter two places we should imagine a mistake has been made. The last consignment of Hong Kong stamps (No. 'H') was due to be sent out in July, 1905, and sufficient time has hardly elapsed for us to hear if the new paper was made use

of. The 'G' consignment sent out to Hong Kong in January was on the old paper."

Since the above was written this new paper has been used for several of the stamps of Great Britain itself, see chronicle, so that it is evident that it is intended for use by the "mother country" as well as its colonies.

We have not yet recovered from the shock occasioned by the unforeseen appearance of the paper with the multiple Crown and C. A. watermark and now we receive another bolt out of a clear sky (for if "it has been expected for some weeks" as *Gibbon's Weekly* says, why did they leave it for Mr. Ewen to announce? and one of even more far reaching effect than the former, for this change will undoubtedly affect more countries than did that, as for example, Great Britain, with its Crown watermark; Cape of Good Hope, with its anchor; India, with its star, etc., etc.

The King's heads on the single Crown and C. A. paper are already falling to the rear, so great is the rush to fill up sets of the Multiple watermarks on the old paper.





UNITED STATES.—Mr. Clifford C. Gething informs us that he has a pair and a block of four of the 1898, 2c documentary stamp which are imperforate vertically.



COSTA RICA.—We have been shown an unlisted surcharge purporting to have emanated from this country. It is the 1c stamp of 1892, our No. 35, surcharged "5-CTS." within a fanciful, single-lined frame, all in bright vermillion. We are not at all favorably impressed with it and make this mention of it with the hope that some of our readers may be able to throw some light upon it.

The stamp is used and cancelled "Dec. 11", but the year does not show.



GUATEMALA.—Mr. Albert Perrin has shown us the following varieties, none of which we have heretofore listed: 1886, 25c, 50c. and 100c, our Nos. 26, 27 and 29, with inverted surcharge. 1886, 1c. on 2c. brown, our No. 42, with "1886" printed twice, the extra one being inverted and below the "1886." 1895, 1c. on 5c. purple, our Nos. 55 and 57, with inverted surcharges. 1898, 2c. on 10c. green, red surcharge, our No. 90, with inverted surcharge; also the 2c. on 1c. lilac-rose, with inverted red surcharge; 2c. on 10c. blue-green, with black surcharge, and the same stamp with both red and black surcharge. 1901 issue, 2c. on 20c. green, our No. 107, with double surcharge. 1902 issue, the 1c. on 1c. dark-blue, our No. 109, with double surcharge, and the 6c. on 25c. rose, our No. 111, with double surcharge, one of which is inverted. 1903 issue, 25c. on 2c. carmine, our No. 125, with the "CEN" of "CENTAVOS" omitted; 25c. on 6c. light-green, our No. 126, with "CENTAVOS" omitted, and also, with "CENTAVOS" at top of stamp and "25" at bottom. He also informs us that one of his correspondents tells him that the 25c. on 1c. dark green; the 25c. on 6c. light green and the 25c. on 200c. yellow, all with carmine surcharge and of the issue of 1903 (our Nos. 130, 130a and 132) are unknown in Guatemala and that the Postmaster-General says that no such stamps were ever issued.



HAYTI.—Mr. Alexander Holland writes us that he has the following varieties which are not listed by us: 1902, 1c ultramarine (our No. 67), with double surcharge; 1902, 15c olive (our No. 78), inverted surcharge; 1904, 1c green (our No. 89), imperforate vertically; 7c plum

and black (our No. 92), double surcharge; 50c olive and black (our No. 95), with double surcharge, inverted surcharge and imperforate vertically; 5c dark blue (our No. 104), pair, one without surcharge and the 20c orange (our No. 106), with double surcharge and, also, imperforate vertically.



INDIA—Indore.—The *Philatelic Record* notes a variety of the 1a green, official stamp (1905) which has an inverted "A" for the "V" of "SERVICE."



NORTH BORNEO.—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* notes an error of the 5c postage due stamp of 1903, our No. 321, in which "POSTAGE" is misspelled "PUSIAGE".



PANAMA.—Mr. M. D. Senior has shown us a 5c. blue with the dark, shiny carmine surcharge, in which the word "PANAMA" at the right side is mis-spelled "PAMANA".



RHODESIA.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*: "He (a correspondent) also states that in May last an incompletely perforated sheet of the 3s of 1896-7 issue was bought at one of the post offices in South Africa, the top row and the bottom row (twenty stamps in all) being entirely imperforate, while the adjoining rows were imperforate at top and bottom".



SALVADOR.—We have ascertained that the list of postage due stamps, issue of 1903, our type No. D2, is erroneous, inasmuch as there are no stamps of the 12, 13, 24, 26, 50 and 100c. denominations, while there is one of a value of 25c., which is printed in blue-green. The full set, therefore, consists of the following values: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 25c. The 3c. of the official set is another stamp which is non-existent.



SAMOA.—Messrs. Selloschopp & Co. have shown us the two upper rows (12 stamps) of a sheet of the 3d. on 2d. orange (our No. 22) which have no perforations between them. In other words the block consists of six vertical pairs imperforate between.



TRANSVAAL.—Mr. Ettore Ragozino informs us that he has an imperforate block of eight of the one penny of 1895, our No. 141. The stamps are used.







**ABYSSINIA.**—We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*: "We find some interesting information relating to the stamps of this country in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* (8.05/329).

"The Ethiopian post was established 22. 8. 99, although the stamps had been on sale, both, unused and 'postmarked,' for several years previously. In May, 1899, the unsurcharged set was withdrawn and a new set with overprint 'Ethiopie' substituted. This in its turn was superseded in 1902, by a set overprinted 'Bosta' in Amharic characters, and the latter in April? 1903, by another new set, this time overprinted 'Malekat,' also in Amharic characters. In November, 1904, a second printing of a thousand sets of the latter was made, the overprint being slightly smaller.

"On 1.1.05 the stamps were overprinted with European currency. In the first printing the surcharge was made in various colors, blue, red, violet, gray, black; in the second printing, now in use, the overprint is uniformly in violet. An exception is made with the blue 1 gairsh, which is overprinted in aniline red. Through carelessness many stamps had the overprint inverted.

"At the end of January, and during February and March, the 5c stamps were exhausted, they were accordingly replaced by the ½ gairsh overprinted 'Ethiopie' and afterwards by 'Bosta', plus '05'. In some of the 'Bosta' series the value '05' has a bar

under it. When these were used up the ½ gairsh, red was surcharged '5c/m' on each half and cut diagonally for use. When, on 30.3.05, the ordinary ½ gairsh with overprint '05' in violet was again exhausted, the Post Office made 500 each of the 16 gairsh, overprinted 'Ethiopie' and 'Bosta', into ½ gairsh stamps by surcharging '05'.

From the above we find seven, varieties which we have not yet chronicled. We also note a new series of postage due stamps which are made by surcharging the regular series of 1894: "TAXE—A—PERCEVOIR—T" in four lines.

#### *Adhesive stamps.*

##### *Violet surcharge.*

05 on ½g green  
1.60 on 8g violet  
3.20 " 16g black

##### *Surcharged in (?)*

05 on 16g black (No. 14)  
05 on ½g green (No. 15)  
05 on 16g black (No. 21)  
05 on ½g green (No. 22)

#### *Postage Due stamps.*

##### *Perforated 14x13½.*

##### *Blue surcharge.*

½g green  
½g salmon  
1g blue  
2g dark brown  
4g lilac-brown  
8g violet  
16g black

**ANGRA.**—Several of our contemporaries note the 50 and 75r, our type A2, in new colors.



*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

50r ultramarine and black

75r brownish-gray and red

**AUSTRIA—Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—Several of our contemporaries state that two more values of the current series of Austria have been surcharged for use here.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 13x22½, 13½.

Black surcharge.

Colored numerals.

5c on 5h slate

Black numerals.

10c on 10h carmine

**BRITISH GUIANA.**—The *Philatelic Record* adds two more values to the current set on the multiple watermark paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4c lilac and ultramarine

8c lilac and rose

**BRITISH HONDURAS.**—*Evens' Weekly Stamp News* notes a new value upon the multiple paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1c green

**CANAL ZONE.**—We find that we have omitted to chronicle the 8c. on 50c with the third "Panama" surcharge instead of the fourth. It includes all the varieties.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Red and black surcharge

8c on 50c bistre - brown (3rd "Panama")

**CHILE.**—According to several of our contemporaries all the values of the new set have made their appearance. The values from 1c. to 5c are of the first type illustrated by us in August; those from 10c to 50c are of the second type, while the one peso is larger and of a type which we hope to illustrate next month.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

1c green

2c carmine

10c gray and black

12c lake " "

15c purple and black

30c blue-green and black

50c blue and black

1p bronze-green and black

**COSTA RICA.**—We have received the 20c value, of 1901, surcharged "UN CENTIMO" as illustrated below.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14, 15.

Black surcharge.

1c on 20c lake and black

**DENMARK.**—We have received three new values of the head type, as follows:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13x12½.

25ö brown

50ö dull violet

100ö ochre

**DUTCH INDIES.**—*Evens' Weekly Stamp News* says that the 20c, our No. 49, has been overprinted "10 cent" diagonally.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Perforated 12½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 10c on 20c dark green

\$1 on 2m gray-blue  
 \$2½ on 5m black and carmine  
 Red surcharge.  
 \$1½ on 3m black-violet

**FRANCE—Offices in China.**—*Le Journal des Philatelistes* says that the Indo-China, 1c, 1904 (our type A4) has been surcharged "CHINE".

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 1c olive-green

**FUNCHAL.**—Several of our contemporaries note two values of our type A2 in new colors.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Perforated 12.  
 50r ultramarine and black  
 75r brownish-gray and black

**GERMANY.**—Offices in China.—According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* a new series was issued here on September first. It consists of the stamps of the 1902 issue of the German Empire (inscribed "*Deutsches Reich*" surcharged with a new value in dollars and cents (Mexican), and the word "CHINA" in rather heavy, upper and lower case gothic type. The values in pfennig and marks is blotted out by rosettes, which form a part of the surcharge.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Perforated 14, 14½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 1c on 3pf bistre-brown  
 2c on 5pf green  
 4c on 10pf carmine  
 10c on 20pf ultramarine  
 20c on 40pf lake and black  
 40c on 80pf lake and black on rose  
 \$½ on 1m carmine-rose

**GIBRALTAR.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the one penny stamp has appeared on the chalky paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Chalk-surfaced paper.  
 Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 1p violet on red

**British Offices in Morocco.**—The 50c value has appeared on the chalky paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Chalk-surfaced paper.  
 Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 50c violet

**GOLD COAST.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists another value on the Multiple paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 3p violet and orange

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the following values of the current set on the chalky paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Chalk-surfaced paper.  
 Watermarked Large Crown.  
 Perforated 14.  
 1½p violet and green  
 2p green and carmine  
 9p ultramarine and violet  
 10p carmine and violet  
 1s carmine and green

**Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—

Several of our contemporaries note a new series for use in these offices. They are the current British stamps and the values from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1s inclusive bear the surcharge "LEVANT" in large *sans serif* capitals while the five shilling value is surcharged "24 PIASTRES" like our type A5.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p pale yellow-green

1p scarlet

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p violet and green

2p green and carmine

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine

3p violet on yellow

4p brown and green

5p lilac and ultramarine

6p dull violet

1sh carmine and green

Watermarked Anchor.

5sh carmine

**HONG KONG.**—Mr. M. D. Senior reports having the three and five dollar stamps on the chalky paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

\$3.00 deep blue and black

\$5.00 blue-green and lilac

**HORTA.**—Several of our contemporaries note two values of our type A2 in new colors.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

50r ultramarine and black

75r brownish-gray and black

**INDIA—Indore.**—Several of our contemporaries note some additions to the current set and the *Philatelic*

*Record* adds two values to the official series as well as a new surcharge, "quarter anna" in Hindi characters, on the half anna stamp of 1892, our No. 5.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 15.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a on  $\frac{1}{2}$ a violet-brown

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a violet

1a green

2a brown

*Official stamps.*

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

2a brown

4a ultramarine

**ITALY.**—We have received the 20c of 1901 surcharged with a new value at the bottom of the stamp.

**C. 15***Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

15c on 20c orange

**KIAOCHAU.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* says that "the establishment of the Mexican dollar as a standard of value upon the stamps of the German offices in China has resulted in a new issue here." The design is the same as that of 1900, only the value having been altered.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

1c bistre-brown

2c green

4c carmine

10c ultramarine

20c lake and black

40c lake and black on rose

\$  $\frac{1}{2}$  carmine

\$ 1 blue

\$1 $\frac{1}{2}$  black-violet

\$2 $\frac{1}{2}$  slate and carmine

**NATAL.**—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*: "Mr. W. H. Hawkins points out to us that the high-value Queen's Head fiscal stamps, which (as we noted in March last) appear to have been admitted to postal use on the appearance of the new Postage and Revenue issue, have never been regularly listed. They are lettered "NATAL REVENUE" at top.

*Revenue Stamps used for Postage.*

Perforated 14.

£1. green and yellow-green

£1. 10sh lilac and blue

£5 green and red

**NICARAGUA.**—We have received the balance of the new series, of the type chronicled last month. Messrs. Sellschopp & Co. have shown us the 1c of the 1903-04 series printed in orange and black, the former being of a deeper shade than that of the 10c value. It is possible that this is an error of color but, at the time that the 1904 printing appeared, we were informed that an error had been made by someone as it was not the intention to have the values from 1c to 10c inclusive printed in the same colors as the stamps of 1903. This being so we are more inclined to regard the stamp in question as the forerunner of a change in the colors of the lower values of the series.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

1c green

2c rose

3c gray-violet

4c orange-red

5c blue

0c yellow-brown

0c orange

11p black

52p dark green

5p dull violet

Type A5.

1c orange and black

**NICARAGUA.**—*Province of Zelaya.*—We have received some additional varieties from this province. First, with the handstamped surcharge, in black, as illustrated in our June number, the "5 CENTS" on 10c violet, and the 5c, 10c and 15c of the new series. Second, with the same type of surcharge, but *printed*, the 20c postage due stamp surcharged for postage, our No. 156; the surcharge is vertical on this stamp. Finally we have received three values of the 1900-02 series overprinted with a new surcharge, as illustrated below. It will be noticed that this type of surcharge reads "Dto. Zelaya" instead of "DPTO. ZELAYA," and that the letters are larger than those of the first type.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.

Surcharge handstamped in black.

5c on 10c violet

5c blue

10c yellow-brown

15c olive brown

Printed surcharge, in black.

20c orange-brown

## B

### Dto. Zelaya

Black surcharge

1c red-violet

2c vermilion

5c carmine

**NORTH BORNEO.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* mentions a few more postage due stamps as having been issued. They are surcharged in the same style as heretofore, and are all on stamps which have been already surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE."

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

4c carmine and black

8c brown and black

**NORTHERN NIGERIA.**—The first of the multiple watermarks has appeared here.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p violet and carmine

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12½.

Black surcharge.

1c on 1k violet

2c on 5k yellow-brown

Magenta surcharge.

1c on 1k violet

Purple surcharge.

2c on 5k yellow-brown

**PANAMA.**—Mr. M. D. Senior has shown us a new variety of the registration stamp. It is similar to our type R2, but the "R" is broader and more squatty; has longer *serifs* and its tail is turned up for fully half the length of the down stroke. Its position with relation to the word: "COLON" is different, also.

*Registration stamp.*

Perforated 12.

Magenta surcharge.

On Fourth Panama, corrected setting.

10c yellow

**PARAGUAY.**—In July last we chronicled the 1c dated "1904," in yellow-green, upon the authority of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*. We have now received the stamp and find that its color is *orange*. Are there two colors of this stamp or was our contemporary mistaken in listing it "yellow-green"?

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11½.

1c orange

**PERSIA.**—We illustrate the type of some new surcharges lately received from this country. They have been applied to two values of the 1903 issue.

سازمان  
2  
CHAI2

سازمان  
1  
CHAI.

**PONTA DELGADA.**—Several of our contemporaries note two values of our type A2 in new colors.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

50r ultramarine and black

75r brownish-gray and black

**ST. VINCENT.**—Another value has made its appearance on the multiple paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

6p violet and brown

**SALVADOR.**—In May last we chronicled the 5c blue of 1900 (our type A63) overprinted with "1905" in blue at the top of the stamp. We now find that there are three types of the "1905," and that this surcharge has been applied to the other values than the 5c. In the first type the figures are 5¼ mm. high; in the second they are 5 mm. high, and in the third but 4 mm. high. The "1" of the second type has a straight serif, while in the types I. and III. the serif is diagonal. We illustrate the types below. A noteworthy fact in this connection is that every copy of the 3c which we have seen bearing this surcharge in blue has the original surcharge of the shield and anchor

with their radiating lines omitted, a condition in which the stamp without "1905" is unknown. The series of 1903 has also been subjected to the printers art in several instances. First, the 2c, our No. 284, was surcharged "Un Centavo" in black across the bottom of the stamp (this was erroneously chronicled as on our No. 351 in our June issue). Later on the same stamp was overprinted "1 CENTAVO 1" across the bottom with a large figure "1" at each side of the statue in the upper part of the stamp. This surcharge was, apparently, set up in strips of four varieties all differing slightly from each other. In type I. the upper figures of value are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, and the lower line of the surcharge measures  $17\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in length across the bottom, while the letters of "CENTAVO" are uniform and well spaced. In type II. the upper figures are 3 mm. high; the lower line measures 18 mm. in length; the diagonal stroke of the "N" is thick, and the "O" is shorter than the other letters. In type III; the upper figures are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high; the lower line measures  $17\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in length, and the "N" is very narrow and compressed. In type IV. the upper figures are about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, but very thick; the lower line measures 18 mm. in length and the "O" of "CENTAVO" slants slightly to the left.

Besides the above the 12c of 1903, our No. 288, has been surcharged for use as a five centavos stamp in two types, both of which we illustrate below, and also as a 6c value, this last being in the second type of the 5c surcharge.

*Adhesive stamps.*

**1905 1905 1905**

I.

II.

III.

Perforated 12.

Type I.

Blue surcharge.

3c black (our No. 255 with shield omitted)

3c black (same but imperforate)

Type II.

Purple surcharge.

3c black (our No. 255)

3c black ( " " 272)

3c black ( " " " ) inverted surcharge

3c black (our No. 272) " "

surcharge at bottom of stamp

5c dull blue (our No. 273)

5c dull blue ( " " " ) inverted surcharge

Type III.

Blue surcharge.

10c deep blue (our No. 274)

10c deep blue ( " " 274a)

**1 1**

**1CENTAVO1**

Perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

Blue surcharge.

1c on 2c carmine (our No. 284)

5 CENTAVOS

**5 5**

a

b

Red surcharge.

5c on 12c slate (our No. 288) type a.

5c on 12c slate ( " " " ) " b.

6c on 12c slate ( " " " ) " b.

**SAN MARINO.**—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* says that the 20c, our No. 37 has been surcharged with a new value.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

15c on 20c brown-orange

**SIERRA LEONE.**—Several additional values of the current set

have made their appearance with the multiple watermark and one upon the chalk-surfaced paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 1½p violet and black
  - 2p " " brown-orange
  - 2½p " " ultramarine
  - 3p " " gray
  - 4p " " carmine
  - 5p " " black
  - 6p " " violet
  - 1s green and black
  - 2s " " ultramarine
  - 5s " " carmine
- Chalk-surfaced paper.
- 2s green and ultramarine

**SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.**

—The *Philatelic Record* notes the appearance of the following values of the current series upon the paper with the new watermark. We do not know whether they are on the chalky paper or not.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- ½a gray-green
- 2a violet and dull violet
- 2½ ultramarine
- 3a gray-green and brown-violet
- 4a black and gray-green
- 6a purple and gray-green
- 8a pale-blue and black
- 12a ochre and black

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.** — *Even's Weekly Stamp News* notes the appearance of another value on the multiple paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 8c violet and blue

**SWITZERLAND.**—A new watermark, in the form of a Greek cross, has been adopted here. So far but two stamps have been issued upon this paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Cross.

Perforated 12.

- 25c blue
- 30c red-brown

**TRINIDAD.**—Mr. M. D. Senior informs us that he has received two values of the current set on the chalky paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 1p black on red, type II.
- 2½p violet and blue on blue

**TURKEY.**—A new series, consisting of regular adhesives, newspaper stamps and postage due stamps, was issued September first.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

- 5pa ochre
- 10pa dull-green
- 20pa carmine
- 1pi dull blue
- 2pi gray
- 2½pi violet
- 5pi blue
- 10pi salmon
- 25pi green
- 50pi deep violet

*Newspaper stamps.*

Surcharged as on 1901 series, in black.

Perforated 12.

- 5pa ochre
- 10pa dull green
- 20pa carmine
- 1pi dull blue
- 2pi gray
- 5pi blue



*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated 12.

.pi carmine

2pi carmine

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and A.

Perforated 12.

1p rose

**VICTORIA.**—Several of our contemporaries state that the new "Commonwealth paper" has at last made its appearance. It consists of a large Crown over an "A" and the margins of the sheet are watermarked "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA". So far but one stamp is known to have appeared upon this new paper. It is our type A47.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—A new value is reported by the *Ewen's Stamp News*.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked V and Crown.

Perforated 12.

5p yellow

## Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

A very interesting meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society took place on Tuesday, August 29th, Mr. C. R. Schuler in the chair. Amongst the new stamps shown were several of the new British South Africa Company, on which a fine view of the Victoria Falls is depicted. These were exhibited by Mr. M. Neuburger. Mr. C. R. Schuler showed a very fine specimen of the 12 pence black Canada, used. This is a very fine stamp, and probably a second copy is not to be found in Africa. The auditor then presented the balance-sheet. The exhibition for the evening was British North America. The fine collection shown by Mr. A. J. Cohen outclassed all other exhibits. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to this gentleman. Mr. G. C. Herbert has kindly consented to exhibit his fine collection of African stamps on Tuesday the 14th inst. This gentleman will show his Transvaal and British East African stamps and a fortnight later Orange Free State or Orange River Colony and Natal stamps. As is well known this collection is one of the finest in South Africa. The Society extend a cordial welcome to ladies and gentlemen interested in philately. Their meetings are held at the Masonic Temple, Plain Street. It was unanimously resolved to invite those members of the British Association who are interested in philately to a special meeting of the Society at which an exhibition of choice African stamps of great rarity will be arranged. The Secretary was instructed to consult the Secretary of the Reception Committee, and further details were to be left in the hands of the eminent philatelists of Johannesburg to secure a really fine exhibition.

I. GLASSER,

*Hon. Secretary.*

## The Collectors Club.

The 124th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, September 11th, 1905.

Present Messrs. Dewing, Luff and Scott. In the absence of the President, Vice-President and Secretary, the meeting was called to order at 8 p. m., with Mr. Scott in the chair, and Mr. Luff acting as Secretary. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. The Secretary read a number of communications.

The resignation of Mr. B. Loewy, was received and accepted with regrets.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$430.94, was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

The application of Mr. F. H. Warland, having been posted the required length of time, he was duly elected as subscribing member of the club.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9.30 p. m.

JOHN N. LUFF, *Secretary pro tem.*

## Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Regular monthly meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held at 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., on September 19th, 1905, at 8.45 P. M.

President Oscar Dejonge in the Chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, A. Lienhardt acted in his stead.

On roll call the following gentlemen were present:—Henry Clotz, J. W. Scott, J. A. Klemann, Alfr. Richter, Oscar Dejonge and A. Lienhardt.

It was moved by Mr. Scott and duly seconded that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with. Carried.

Resignations were received as follows, Charles Beamish, Paul Kohl, F. W. H. Hahn and E. R. Power, which were accepted with regret.

It was moved by Mr. Scott, duly seconded, that we extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Kline for the invitation to the entertainment and ball of the New York Stamp Society on October 19th, 1905. Carried.

Mr. Clotz, Mr. Scott and others spoke in reference to the dissolution of the Society or its amalgamation with the Philatelic Society of New York.

After considerable debate, it was moved by Mr. Scott and seconded by Mr. Clotz that the Secretary notify all members to be present at the next meeting and be prepared to vote as to the amalgamation or the dissolution of the Society, and that the notices be sent out two weeks before the next meeting as required by statute.

The next meeting is to be held at the German Club Rooms, cor. Prospect St. and Richmond Road, Stapleton, S. I., on October 17th, 1905.

Adjournment at 10.30 P. M.

ADOLPH LIENHARDT, *Secretary pro tem.*